NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

Vol. XXVI No. 7,816.

FROM WASHINGTON.

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Votes to Admit Colorado to the Union-19 to 13.

A Further Fassage-at-Arms Between Messrs. Conkling and Blaine.

The Northern Parific Railroad-The Vote to Taken To-Day.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Walnington, Wednesday, April 25, 1866

THE COLORADO BILL IN THE SENATE. Senate was the theater of intense interest agauging her admission. Senators Foster, Samner, Edmonds, hisappointment and regret of those who regard the integrity and unity of the Republican party as of special conse-

The House indulged another personal matter between the belligerent members from Maine and New-York; the severity of the New-Yorker upon his Down-East neighbor begins to excite a brief sympathy for the latter.

The Northern Pacific Railroad occupied the remainder of the session without coming to a vote.

income for the present year will reach \$500,000,000. The balances at present at the command of the Secretary, from a'l sources, are believed to be fully \$160,000,000.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE had another session to-day, but came to no conclusion They meet again on Friday: so that no report will be sub-

mitted to the House this week. CROWDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The sterm to-day seems to have augmented the usual lobbies were filled with statesmen and pilgrims. Secretary McCulloch, Gen. Butler, Montgomery Blair, Representative Durling and Hiram Walbridge of New-York, Sena tor Buckalew of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Stockton of New-Je recy were among the notables present.

A RECONSTRUCTED SOUTHERNER.

of The New-Orleans Crescent, the paper edited by Gen. mon Bolivar Buckner, who deserted from the Union Army after two months service tempora belli in 1861, the South-West, a paper which in April, 1862, while under Nixon's management, invoked the terrors of yellow fever sgainst Ben. Butler's army, then besieging Fort St. Philip.

Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin was the Conservative Senator to whom allusion was made yesterday as expressing his contempt for the parties who could perpetrate so cruel a joke, as he supposed it to be, of returning thanks for the appointment of Wade Hampton as Postmaster at Pittaburgh. The confusion at the Department was caused by ignorance of the fact that there were three Wdea Hamptons in the country, the Rebel General, the Pittsburgh new Postmaster, and an old mployé in The New-Orleans Delta office, whose existence was discovered by Gen. Butler upon an examination of the cash books of that concern in a charge of \$2 for "whipping Wade." The latter Wade was found to legitimately belong to the colored wing of the Hampton

THE INDIANA CONSPIRATORS.

There appears to be a general misunderstanding as to the result arrived at by the Supreme Court, in the case of Milligan and the other Golden Circle conspirators. The line of argument on the constitutional question put forth by Gen. Butler was not objected to seriously, but the case went off on the habeas corpus act of 1863. The Court stood five for the discharge of the petitioners and four against, and it is well understood that no two Judges agree on any line of reasoning, but each will deliver an

A petition is in circulation here praying Congress to en-

act a civil code, a general corporation law, and allow the District a delegate in Congress. A REASON.

The reason supposed to have influenced the Naval Com mittee in rejecting the offer of the Canton Land Company of Baltimore is the impression that the offer was made simply to aid in appreciating that Company's stock in Wall-st.

CULVER, PENN & CO.

The Crawford County National Bank of Meadville, Pa., and the Venango National Bank of Pa. are the only ones seriously affected by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co. of New-York. The first named bank has no National notes in circulation. The Controller of the Currency has appointed receivers to take charge of the affairs of the

INTERNAL BEVENUE AND CONSCIENCE MONEY. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$624,013, while the Conscience Fund of the Treasury was further increased by \$50, received through Postmaster-

General Dennison from an anonymous party in Boston. SOLDIERS' GRAVES. The War Department to-day issued an order to the owners of property in the South, forbidding them from disturbing in any manner the graves of Union soldiers interred on the battle-fields of the Rebellion. Provost-Marshals and commanding officers of military posts in the South are directed by the Secretary of War to report all

A canvass of the different departments of the Government is at present being made, to ascertain the number of employée who honorably served in the Union army, with a view to the discharge of incompetent clerks and the ap-Deintment of ex-soldiers and sailors.

An important decision, materially affecting brokers' sales, will shortly be issued by the Commissioner of In-

In view of the immense amount of mutilated and redeemed paper money daily destroyed at the Treasury Department, the Secretary has determined to adopt the sugestion of the Superintendent of the Printing Division, nade two years ago, recommending, instead of burning, ufacture of stationary for the Department. Gen. Spinner estimates that the entire department can by this process be supplied with envelopes, thereby saving the Government an expense of from \$8,000 to \$12,000 per year.

A POSER. Cel. John H. Taggart, removed from the Philadelphia Col-lectorship, after learning of his official decapitation, made hold to call upon the President and respectfully inquired the reasons for his removal; the President refused to assign any ence to his (the President's) late circular in reference to the appointment to office of ex-soldiers and sailors. To

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

A rumor is current around the Capitol that the Committee on Reconstruction at their meeting to-day failed to agree upon a report, there being a wide disagreement among the members. An effort will, however, be made to reconcile conflicting views.

\$50. Distillers of apples, grapes and peaches, distilling or manufacturing less than 150 barrels per year, shall pay \$50. Browers to pay \$100 instead of \$50. Those making less than 500 barrels a year to pay \$50.

inced by the same materials, peat, or other bituminous sub-tances. 10 cents a gallon.

Spirits Turpentine, 10 cents a gallon.

Molasses, from sugar-cane, three cents a gallon.

Syrup of molasses or sugar-cane juice, when removed from

be plantation, concentrated molasses or molado and cistern

nottoms of sugar produced from sugar-cane and not made from

orghem or impliee, a tax of three-fourths of one per centum.

Sugars above No. 12 and not above No. 18 duties, standard

no solor, a tax of 1; cent per pound.

On sugars above No. 18 duties, standard in color, 2; cents

ser pound.

per pound.

On all soaps valued at above three cents a pound, not per-funed, and on all salt water soap, made of cocoanut oil, a tax of half cent a pound. On all other perfumed soaps three cents on sait a tax of three cents per 100 pounds instead of six

onta. On reapers, mowers, scales, brooms and wooden ware, three

On reapers, mowers, scales, brooms and wooden ware, three per centum ad valorem.
On tin-ware of all descriptions not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem.
The duty on railroad iron of \$3 a tun is continued; on tubes made of wrought iron, \$5 per tun.
On copper, rine and brass nails and on rivets, and on shot, sheet lead and lead pipes, five per centum ad valorem.
On articles of clothing, manufactured or produced for sale by weaving, knitting or filling, and on hats, bonnets and hoop-skirts, and on articles manufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for trimming or ornamenting the same, and on articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale from India-rubber, gutta-percha or paper, or from far or far skins dreased, with the fur on, five per centum ad valorem.

centum at valorem.

On boots and shoes, two per centum ad valorem, to be paid by every person making, manufacturing or producing for sale boots and shoes, or furnishing the materials or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce from

or employing others to make, manufacture or produce from them.

Provided. That any boot or shoe maker, making boots or shoes to order as custom work only and not for general sale, and whose work does not exceed annually in value \$1,000, aftell be exempt from the tax.

On ready-made clothing and on gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps and other articles of dress for the wear of men, women and children, not otherwise assessed and taxed, one per centum ad valorem, to be paid by every person manufacturing or producing for spic clothing, gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps and other articles of dress, or furnishing the materials, or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce them.

thereof, or empaying others to make, manuscritter by power hem. Provided. That any tailor, or any maker of gloves, mittens, mocensins, caps and other articles of dress to order as oustom work only, and not for general sale, and whose work does not exceed annually in value \$1,000, shall be exempt from this tax; and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dress-makers for the wear of women shall also be exempt from this tax.

The charge on smoking tobacco of all kinds and imitations thereof shall be 25 cents a pound instead of 35 cents; on smok-

The charge on smoking tobacco of all kinds and imitations thereof shall be 25 cents a pound instead of 35 cents; on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems 10 cents instead of 15 cents a pound.

On cigarettes, or small cigars made of tobacco, inclosed in a wrapper or binder, and not over three and a half inches in length, the market value of which, tax included, is not over \$6 per 1,000, a tax of \$2 per 1,000; when the market value is over \$6 and not over \$10 per 1,000, tax included, and on cheroots and cigars known as short sizes, and on any cigars made with or without pasted or twisted heads, the market value of which, tax included, is not over \$10 per 1,000, a tax of \$4 per thousand; on all other cigars, cheroots and cigarettes made whelly of tobacco or any other substitute therefor, \$10 per \$1,000.

Section 99 provides that all sales made by brokers and bank.

to whom was referred the petition of B officers and so whom was referred the petition of B officers and so whom was referred the petition of B officers and so whom was referred the petition of B officers and so who was referred the petition of B officers and so who was referred the petition of B officers and so who was referred the petition of B officers and so who was referred the petition of B officers and so who was referred the petition of B officers and so who was referred the petition of B officers and so who was referred the petition of the states, might demand the conferring of the right of the position of any goal date and the mount of each sake or contracts; and a size and contracts for the sake of totak, bonds, or eight of the position of any goal dates and contracts for the sake or contracts; and the position of any goal dates and contracts for the sake of totak, bonds, or other seems a referred to the Committee on Public lands.

Mr. Pourmor introduced a bill to grant lands to did not contract of the sake or contracts; and the position of any goal dates and contracts for the sake of contracts of the sake or contracts; and the position of any goal dates and contracts for the sake of contracts of the sake or obstate, of any goal dates and the position of the position of any goal dates and the positi

and reorganizes the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A VOCATION.

By special orders, Nos. 115 and 165 of the Adjutant-General, upon the report of a board of officers, so much of special orders No. 131 of 1864, as dismissed Col. Othniel De Forrest, 5th New-York Cavalry, is revoked, and he is restored to his regiment, to date Sept. 3, 1854. Col. De Forrest was a trave and cayable officer, who, as Regimental and Brigade Commander in the Northern Virginia and Gettysburgh campaigns of 1862 and 1863, won distinction by hard service in the field. He is dead now, but his friends will be glad to learn that the cloud, which for a time rested on his memory, has been removed, and that his reputation stands vindicated by the official records of the War Department. Brewers to pay \$100 instead of \$50. Those making less than 500 barrels a year to pay \$100 instead of \$50. Those making less than 500 barrels a year to pay \$10 tax. When the receipts do not exceed \$100 they shall nay \$3.

Any person who peddies jewelry. distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, to pay \$40 license.

Express carriers to pay \$10. Builders and contractors to pay \$10 instead of \$25.

No tax to be imposed upon apothecaries, confectioners, keepers of eating houses, or keepers of botels, inns or taverous, or tobacconists, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, when their annual gross receipts on sales shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000.

On illuminating, labricating, or other mineral oil, the product of distillation, redistillation, or the refining of crude particle, and the specific gravity, by the beaumanist, of 36 and 55 degrees, inclusive, shall be deemed refined illuminating coal oil; such oil refined and produced by the distillation of coals, asphalium, or shale exclusively, shall pay a tax of 10 cents per gallon only, produced by the same materials, peat, or other bituminous substances 10 cents a gallon.

The payment of the May interest on the gold-bearing coupons known as the 5-20s will not be anticipated, but will be paid on the 1st of May, the period at which if falls due. Twenty millions three hundred thousand dollars is about the amount to be paid.

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due. Twenty millions three hundred thousand dollars is about the amount to be paid.

MEXICAN DISPATCHES.

Sefior Romero has received official news from El Paso Del Norte to the 30th ult., with the official reports of several important victories over the Imperial forces. The City of Chihuahua was captured by storm, by the Liberal tories under Gen. Terazas, Governor of the State, on the 25th of March, after an obstinate resistance of the garrison, of whom a large number were made prisoners, and the entire material of war fell into the hands of the Liberals.

The city of Hidalgo Del Paral was also captured by assault on the 22d of the same month, by the Liberal forces under Gol. Vosquez, who is said, routed entirely the Imperial garrison of the place. The occupation of the city of Chihuahua, and the victory of Hidalgo, has restored to the possession of the Liberal authorities the whole of the State of Chihuahua, and has opened the way for the National Government again to take up its march toward the ancient Capital of the Republic.

President Juarez was to leave El Paso for the City of Chihuahua in a few days. In the State of Chihuahua, Gov. Viezca and Cols. Treorine and Narattjo having united their forces, gained an important vidtory on the 1st ulto., at Santa Isabel, over a considerable force of Imperialists of the foreign Legion, the greater portion of whom were either killed or made prisoners; the Commander, a French officer, being among the former.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTOR. April 26, 1866.

INTER-STATE INSURANCE.

Mr. GRIMES presented a petition asking Congress to enact just and equal laws for inter-state insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COMPENSATION OF FLORIDIANS.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of loyal citizens of Florids for compensation for property confiscated by the Rebels, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PRINTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE RINDERPEST.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the subject of the Rinderpest.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee on Agriculture had considered the subject of the Rinderpest, but had come to no conclusion as to the best means of preventing its spread in this country. In England Parliament ordered the subject of the Rinderpest, but the communication of the Committee and slaughter of all the cattle in the infected districts. This, he did not believe, could be done in this country under our form of government. The Committee had done nothing to preclude it from further action on the subject, but it could see nothing better just at present than to recommend the printing of the communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The resolution was adopted.

PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. Henderces, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of 15 officers and 26 seamen for prize money for captures at 18 and No. 10, reported that the evidence before the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee has been supported that the committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee has been supported that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim, and asked that the Committee was insufficient to establish the claim.

some tax is five per cent on excess of \$1,000 in lieu of the former tax. The deductions are about the same as under the present law. The stamp duty on guagers, measurers and weighers returns, and all receipts are stricken out of schedule R, and the following is inserted in lieu of the same. Receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt exceeding \$20 in amount, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court or by indorsement on any stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfilment, for each receipt two cents, provided that when more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto representing the whole amount of the stamp required for such signatures. There is to be one grade of tax on playing each namely, five cents; one and two cents on canned and preserved meats, vegetables, &c. according to value. Ground of the same payment of the scheme of the continue of the such signatures and preserved meats, vegetables, &c. according to value. Ground coffee, or any compound or mixine ground or prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, one cent for each pound in excess of one pound; provided that any fraction of a pound shall be considered as a pound, and one stamped accordingly. Ground pepper, cloves, clove-stems &c. or any mixture intended to represent them, one cent per hair pound.

Sections 2, 5, 8 and 2 of the act of March 3,1805, are repealed.

him (Mr. Howe). He was not here to say that his colleague (Mr. Doolittle) was not perfectly justified in his own judgment for each and every one of the votes he had given since he had been a representative of the State of Wisconsin here, but said Mr. Howe, when he goes further than that, and not only assumes but asserts that he stands justified for these votes by the action of the last State Convention held in the State. Wisconsin here, but said Mr. Howe, when he goes further than that, and not only assumes but asserts that he stands justified for these votes by the action of the last State Convention held in the State of Wisconsin, and representing the Union party, or by any convention which has ever assembled in that State, representing that party, I think he assumes too much, and asserts, what the records of that Convention will not sustain. There was nothing, as I recollect the action of that Convention, which would justify either of the votes which my colleague has given during the present session of Congress, in which he has differed from the great body of Union Senators on this floor. I ought not to speak very confidently on this point, perhaps, because my colleague ought to be presumed to know, better than myself, what was the action of the Convention. He was a member of the Convention, and I believe he was Chairman of the Committee which drew up and reported the resolutions adopted by the Convention. He was, therefore, an important and prominent member of that Convention. I was not a member of it, at all. He saw the whole of it, and he was a great part of it, and yet I think I cannot be mistaken, in saying that the resolutions of the Convention cannot be urged here, as an apology, for some of the votes my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, asserted by my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, asserted by my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, asserted by my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, asserted by my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, asserted by my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, has repeated by the consensual to be the second one of the min a speech, which my colleague himself made in the Senate on the 17th of January. Probably that resolution goes as far to justify the votes, which have been commented on in Wisconsin, as any other. It says "that the animus which caused the late rebellion against the United States, was born of the

Union party of Wisconsin pledging against negro suffrage.

Mr. Doolittle said he would not reply just yet to the speech of Mr. Howe; he would wait until the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature came here.

Mr. Lank Ind.) spoke in favor of the admission of Colorado. He defended the Senator elect (Mr. Evans) from the imputations he alleged were cast upon his character by Mr. Sumer yesterday, in connection with Indian massacres. He regretted that the word "white" was in the Constitution of Colorado, but did not think this fact sumicient to justify Congress in refusing to admit the State after having passed an enabling act.

Mr. Williams favored the admission of Colorado. The question of negro suffrage in Colorado was different from what it is in the Southern States. In the late Rebel States the negroes existed in such large numbers that their rights were seriously involved in any question of reconstruction. Justice to them, as the greater part of the loyal population of these States, might demand the conferring of the right of suffrage on them, but in Colorado there were only eighty or ninety negroes to be affected by it. He believed the time was not far distant when the right of suffrage would be conferred upon all men, by a Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Hexpracks maintained that the enabling act was

question. He thought the Senate had better sleep on this subject, and moved an adjournment, which was lost.

Mr. Crisswell. said he voted against the admission of Colerado when the subject was last up, and as he now intended to change his vote, he deemed it necessary to say a few words as to the reasons which urred him to make the change. His objections in the first place were not to the smallness of her population, or to the word "white," but to the character of the population. He thought, when this question was last up, that the population was of an adventurous and roving character. He had since learned from official statements the inaccuracy of this idea, and was convinced that there were large agricultural and was convinced that there were large agricultural and postural interests in the Territory calculated to attract a large population.

Convention to be a misciner, and the large States after sented to the unequal representation in the States after they had become convinced that without it there could be no Union. It was found impossible, except upon the basis of equal representation in the Senate, to form the Union. There were then 13 States existing; they had gone through the perils of revolution tegether, and the larger States were willing to make concessions to the smaller ones for the sake of mison.

Mr. Geners interrupted Mr. Johnson, to move an adjournment.

Mr. Surrman said there was important business being delayed for this measure. He hoped it would be pressed to a vote. He called for the yeas and nays. The Senate refused to adjourn—Yeas, 14; Nays, 21.

Mr. Johnson resumed the floor in continuation of his remarks. The largest estimate of the population of Colorado was 350,000; of these at least 60,000 were the original inhabitants of the Territory—Mexicans who were opposed to the State Government. The general estimate would give a population of not more than 153,000. But suppose it was 353,000? It was true the Constitution prescribed the number of inhabitants for a State, but it was plain that if the men who made it contemplated such a thing as was the number of inhabitants for a State, but it was plain that if the men who made it contemplated such a thing as was now proposed, they would have prescribed it. They required that 330,000 men should be necessary for one representative in Congress. Why was it necessary to admit the State, not to protect the people, for the people of this District had no State Government, and they were protected. It was not republican in principle to give 15,000 or 20,000 people the same power in the Senate that was enjoyed by two or three millions. The example might be a bad one. The South might, after their admission, think it necessary for a policy of her own to make new States by dividing become of New-England? He did not mention this as a threat, for he hoped threats were thrown away in this body, but he mentioned it as a fact that ought to be taken into consideration in determining this question. Wealth was not the test in the formation of a State. If it was, New-York City might make 40 States. It was the citizens, not the wealth, that made the city. It was not plain to him that the people desired the State Government. Of the white vote cast there was a majority of but 135 for the State Government.

State Government.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the Senate refused to order a third reading of the bill to admit Colorado—Yeas, 19; Nays, 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messix, Chandler, Clark, Counese, Gragin, Cresswell, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Nye, Pomercy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkie, Wilbey and Wilson—19.

er, Grimes, Guthrie, Hendricks, McDougal, Morgan, Poland, Middle and Sümmer-ill.

AUSENT OR PACED—Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Lane Kansass), Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Saulsbury, Wade, Williams, Wright and Yates—17.

This placed the bill before the Senate and open to amendment.

This placed the bill before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. Sumner proposed the following as an amendment:

Presided. That this set shall not take effect except with the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other right, on account of color or race, and all persons shall be equal before the isw. And the people of the Territory shall, by a majority of the voters at a pulsic meeting, publicly convered by the Governor of the Territory, declare their assent to this fundamental condition, and the Governor shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic statement of such assent, whenever the same shall be given, upon the receipt whereof, he shall, by preclamation, amounce the fact, whereupon, without any further proceeding in Congress, this act shall take effect.

Rejected—Yeas, 7; Nays, 27.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Mesars, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Morgan, Poland and Sumner.

ner.

The hill was then passed—Yeas, 19; Nays, 13: Absent or paired, 17, as given above. It declares Colorado to have adopted a State Constitution and founded a State Government, and to be a State in the Union.

The Senate, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

Mr. HOUTWELL (Mass.) introduced a bill to amend the act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, which was red twice, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed.

In answer to a question by Mr. Ross (ill.), Mr. Bourwell, stated that the bill only related to a legal question which is already before the Judiciary Committee. It was drawn with great care by a well informed person, and the Committee wished to have the advantage of seeing it in print.

TRANSFER OF NAVAL PROPERTY.

Mr. Ond (Ind.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the sale and transfer of arms, munitions and vessels of war, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A PERSONAL SCENE.

Mr. BLAINE rose to a personal explanation. He said in the debate, which occurred in the House yesterday, in reference to the provision relative to the Provost-Marshal-General, there was some personal controversy between the gentleman from the Utica District of New-York (Mr. Carallions and myself. That gardingen has been larger. reference to the provision relative to the Provost-MarshalGeneral, there was some personal controversy between the
gentleman from the Utica District of New-York (Mr.
Conkling) and myself. That gentlemen has been longer
a member of Congress than myself, and I supposed he
was equally familiar as myself with the rules of
honor which are understood to exist and obtain
between members, in reference to The Globe
report of personal controversies between gentlemen.
It was a point of honor that when the reporter took down
the debate it should be printed, or that, if alterations were
made, it should be by mutual understanding and knowledge. I cailed at The Globe office this morning, and on
reading The Globe at 12 o'clock I found essential alterations in the report, and on inquiry of the proper person I
was told that these alterations were made by the gentleman from New-York. I have the manuscript now in my
hand. The alterations were in his handwriting. I will
not comment upon this at any longth. I merely wish to
call the attention of the House to one point in which the
gentleman sought to take away the entire point of my reply. I characterized some of his bravado as 'cheap
swagger,' referring to what he said about being responsibic here or elsewhere. The gentleman eliminates that
most important part of his speech, and puts in its place,
in his own handwriting, these words: "I have
stated facts, for which I am willing to
be held responsible at all times and at all places." The
phrase "here or elsewhere," is a technical known phrase.
It is the phrase of Cullyism in Congress. It was the phrase
on which I commented, which I denounced, and justly denounced, and which the gentleman had no right to alter
in The Globe's report. I never saw the reporter's manuscript of my remarks, and I should have considered that I
was violating the first principles of honor, which should
exist between gentlemen, if I had ventured to alter it.
Mr. Conkeling ose to reply, and asked Mr. Blaine to let
him have the manuscript.

Mr. Conkling rose to reply, and asked Mr. Blaine to let him have the manuscript.

Mr. Blaine, handing it over, said there was nothing surreptitions about obtaining it, but he hoped the gentleman would return it, as he was responsible for it to The Globe office.

Mr. Conkling did not want the pile of manuscript, but wanted the gentleman to indicate the pages he referred to. Mr. Blaine indicated the pages where the phrase about "responsibility here or elsewhere" was struck out and something else substituted.

Mr. Conkling said—I do understand what the gentleman from Maine announces as if it was now to somebody, or was specially appreciated by himself, that no member of this House has the right, by any alteration, even of his own remarks, to vary in any respect the rights or position of any other member, with whom he has a discussion, in the way of controversy, or otherwise, and I hope that it is unnecessary for me to assure any gentleman with whom I am acquainted, that I am as incapable, as the gentleman from Maine pretends to be, of doing anything in violation of the rule which I have stated. I deny that in any respect or particular these notes have been so altered by mean to observe the large to altered the continuous contents.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

know they were technical words. I have heard them used here repeatedly. What I said was that I was ready to stand by the statement which I made, not to shelter myself behind the privileges of debate, but to be responsible to the person who should be aggrived wherever and whenever he might see fit to raise the question. It was rather a cheap mode of claiming of an ungentlemanity passage in a debate, for the member from Maine to rise here and pretend to this House that he understood I meant to talk the language of the duel, or intimated in any way that I so sought a personal controversy with him. I beg to assure him that my observation of him, if nothing else, would remove far distant from the impression, that in that way, or in any other way, it was worth while to attempt to get out of him any such controversy as that. I made no such intimation. I made no such statement. I will proceed to read the report of what I said as it stood originally on this paper, and then I will submit to the House whether I am compelled to sit at the feet of the gentleman from Maine, and to derive instructions from him, as to what is gentlemanly and honorable. The words struck out are these: "I am responsible not only here, but elsewhere, for what I have said, and what I will say of the Provost-Marshal-General." In making the correction, I have said: "I will be responsible at all times and all places." Not only is there no alteration here that puts the gentleman in a different position from that which he occupies, but no alteration by which I relieve myself from any responsibility to any human being. Having said thus much I conclude by saying that I throw back to the gentleman any sort of imputation which he seeks to put upon ug, and I say to him that the time will be far hence when it will become necessary for him to dispense to me any information, or instruction, with reference to those rules which ought to govern the conduct of gentlemen.

Mr. Blanks said that he never intended to make a personal tendence.

overn the conduct of gentlemen.

Mr. Blaine said that he never intended to make a personal statement to the House as to his courage; it was like the pity of the old Methodist deacon, who said he had none to speak of, but if he had, he would be loth to innone to speak of, but if he had, he women to be troduce it in competition with a gentleman who left such a brilliant reputation for courage in the Thirty-seventh

Mr. CONKLING, referring to the words "here or elsewhere," said he did not know there was the slightest significance in them, more than in any others used for the same purpose. Refering to an intimation that he kept the manuscript till midnight, Mr. Conkling said, the statement that I had his notes till midnight, or any other time, is without one shadow of foundation in truth. A member of the House capable of doing precisely that which on four marked occasions during this session I have detected in the gentleman from Mulne, is capable of saying precisely what he said here, and of putting me in a position which makes me feel that I owe an apology, if not to myself, to the members of the House for detaining them one moment in such a matter.

Mr. KASSON Iowal offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House any negatiations that have been entered into or proposed to the Executive Department of the Government respecting the Rebel debt known as the cotton loan, or any other Rebel indebtedness.

other Rebel indebtedness.

OVERCROWDING EMIGRANT SHIPS.

Mr. RANDALL (Penn.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent vessels from foreign ports carrying passengers in an undue proportion to their ship accommodations, and whether any undue precaution should be adopted to prevent the introduction of cholera or other infectious diseases in such overloaded vessels.

The SPEAKER presented a report from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, stating that he had caused to be painted on two of the panels of the glass roof of the House the escutcheons of West Virginia and Nevada.

painted on two of the panels of the gass sort of the House the escutcheons of West Virginia and Nevada.

THE REVENUE.

Mr. Morrell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Internal Revenue act, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow week and until disposed of.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House proceeded in the regular order of business, which was the unfinished business of last evening—the bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line.

Mr. Pince addressed the House, explaining and defending the several provisions of the bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH addressed the House in opposition to the bill—asserting that the names of well-known gentlemen, including that of Gen. Grant, had been inserted as corporators in the original charter without their really having an interest in the natter or knowing anything about it. He said that if responsible railroad men, taken one from each State, were made corporators, he would vote for the bill. But he had in vain sought information as to where the money was to go.

Mr. Hisgham mentioned the fact that his own name was

he money was to go.

Mr. BINGHAM mentioned the fact that his own name was put in the charter without his knowledge.

Mr. WOODBEGE mentioned the name of Mr. John Gregory Smith of Vermont, a successful railroad man, as President of the road.

Mr. WENTWORTH—Does he know that he is President & Lanchter.

Anghter.]
Mr. Blaine mentioned the names of two responsible entlemen in Maine, who are corporators.

Mr. Wentworth—Do they know they are? [Laugh-

Mr. BLAINE replied that they did.

Mr. Sheaine replied that gentlemen who had been stated to him by a stockholder that gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting the original charter of 1864 through Congress, and who had been at considerable expense and had afterward become stockholders, had sold out their interest to other parties, under a contract providing for the payment of \$50,000 down and other sums in the future.

Mr. DELANO said he had substantially the same information from other sources.

Mr. WENTWORTH remarked that he did not want him

Mr. Westworth remarked that he did not want and to puff these gentlemen, but to state whether they were in the charter.

Mr. Woodbrigs - Yes, Sir: I know some of the officers of the Company. They are here, and they know what they are here for.

Mr. Wentworth - So do I. They are here for money. [Langhter.] I want to know what objection there is to referring this bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Pricz-Simply because there is not an inch of land

in the bill.

Mr. WESTWORTH remarked that if there was not land.

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in the bill.

Mr. Wentworth remarked that if there was not land in the bill there was money, and it should have been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. There was the little joker! Now there was land in the bill, and now there was not; and now there was money in it, and now there was not. [Laughter.]

Mr. Henderson addressed the House in support of the bill, declaring his behirf that each of these Pacific Railreads would within five years after their completion find it necessary to build a double track.

Mr. Delano spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that the names of prominent persons had been used in the charter for the purpose of giving influence to what he had regarded from the beginning as a scheme of public plunder. The persons who had originally obtained the charter had disposed of their interest in it, and a new swarm had come to Congress for privileges. By the original charter there had been granted to the company 40 sections per mile for all one distance of the road through the Territories, and 20 sections per mile for all the distance of the road through the States. The estimated value of that land grant was 54,000 a mile.

Mr. Spellenner followed on the same side of the questions and the content of the content of the questions and the content of the c \$64,000 a mile.

Mr. SPAULDING followed on the same side of the ques-

tion.

Mr. Woodbridge addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Kelley rose, and reminded the Speaker that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) had yesterday given notice for the exclusion of the lobby, and he asked whether it was possible to exclude the lobby of the Central Pacific Road.

Mr. Wentworth asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he meant to convey the idea, directly or indirectly, that he (Mr. Wentworth) had any interest in the Central Road, or that there were any friends of his in the lobby.

Central Road, or that there were any friends of his in the lobby.

Mr. Stevens rose, and with much gravity called the gentlemen to order, as their remarks were evidently leading to a bloody duel. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wentworth said the only damage was the bleeding of the Treasury; that was the game. [Laughter.]

Mr. Eldrigue reminded the Speaker that he had yesterday sustained the point of order, that "brethren should dwell together in unity."

The Speaker said the decision was not based directly upon parliamentary law, but it was a good law, however. He also stated that the doorkeeper had just informed him that he was not aware of a single person being on the floor who was not privileged.

At the conclusion of Mr. Woodbridge's speech, Mr. PRICE gave notice that he would call the previous question at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

WOOL.

Mr. Garfield presented a potition of the citizens of Portage County, Ohio, for increased protection on wool.

The House at 41 o'clock, adjourned.

The Pacific Bailroad Bill. The following is the Pacific Railroad bill as reported:

The following is the Pacific Railroad bill as reported:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of securing the commencement of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph, and its full completion at the endicet practicable time, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, whenever and so often as the Commissioners named in the fourth section of the act of incorporation shall report the completion of 25 or more consecutive miles of said road, to pledge the credit of the United States, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to the payment of the interest of the spock of the said Company from the date of said issue, at the rate of six per centum per from the date of said issue, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-anunally on the list days of July and January in each and every year, in the legal currency of the United States, at the Treasury of the United States of any of the depositaries, to the following extent: that is to says for the protten of said road which is embraced between the salled be hereafter located, and the lots meridian, 200 shares shall be hereafter located, and the lots meridian, 200 shares